



II

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Printed by A. Blamire and Son, Printers and Stationers,
FERRYHILL.
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SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council—1967-68:

Councillor R. ELLIS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. F. DENT.

Councillors:

*Members of the No. 10 Area Health Sub-Committee.

Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, (Part-Time) :-

M. W. RODGERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Council Offices, Sedgefield, Stockton-on-Tees.
(Tel. Sedgefield 555).

Senior Public Health Inspector:-

E. CURRY, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food
Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:-

F. GARDNER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certified Meat
and Food Inspector.

E. M. PETCH, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food
Inspector, Certified Smoke Inspector.

Assistant to Public Health Inspectors:-

W. KENNEDY.

Clerks:-

E. A. GALLAGHER.

T. L. WALKER (part-time).

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SEDGEFIELD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 90th Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1967.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, there was a further small drop in the population from 35,200 to 35,170. Vital statistics enable a comparison to be made between the health of the district in different years and the health of the rest of the country. The statistics used in this connection are the live birth rate, the still birth rate, the infantile mortality rate and the general death rate. The live birth rate was slightly lower than the 1966 rate (15.65 as compared with 16.38) and below the rate of 18.3 for England and Wales. The number of still births was very small, giving a rate much below the rate for the country, 3.8 as compared with 14.8. The number of infant deaths was the same as in 1966 but because of the reduction in the number of live births there was a small increase in the rate, 22.3 as compared with 21.43. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3. The standardised death rate dropped from 15.35 to 12.84 and compares with a national rate of 11.2.

There was an increase in the number of notifications of infectious disease but this was largely accounted for by the usual two-yearly increase in the incidence of measles. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the Ferryhill district. All his known contacts were vaccinated and mass vaccination was undertaken at his place of work. The patient himself had not been vaccinated against the disease. The cases of food poisoning referred to in the relevant section of the report contracted the infection outside your district.

The part of the report dealing with the sanitary circumstances of your district contains much of interest, and I would especially draw attention to the section on housing with particular reference to the number of unfit properties dealt with by means of clearance areas.

Finally, I again wish to express my appreciation to the Council and the Clerk to the Council for their continued courtesy, and to thank Mr. Curry and the staff of the Health Department, both inspectorial and clerical, for their help in preparing this report and for their willing co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: 39,005 acres.

Population: 35,170.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,633.

Rateable Value: £879,740.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £3,433 (at 1st April, 1968).

Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.03.

Deaths: 0.93.

Main Industries and Employment.

Although the progressive closure of collieries in the area over the past few years has drastically reduced the numbers employed in coal mining, it still remains one of the chief industries along with coke production, agriculture, limestone quarrying, general engineering and clothing manufacture. Fairly large numbers of persons are employed in the hospital and public transport services and by local government authorities.

It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the unemployment situation because the district is divided into three parts which are included in the areas covered by employment exchanges at Spennymoor, Stockton and Wingate, and separate statistics for the Sedgefield Rural District are not maintained by them. However, from the information obtained it would seem that the rundown in the coal mining industry, which continued during the year, and the general economic climate, resulted in an underlying trend of rising unemployment amongst men. On the other hand, opportunities for women improved slightly and there was a corresponding decrease in the number of women unemployed.

A new feature was the development of Sedgefield Industrial Estate. Two factories ^{were} opened, one engaged in the manufacture and processing of plastic film for food packaging, and the other in the production of small engineering parts by the compression and subsequent heat treatment of powdered metal.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS—

Number: 536.

Rate per 1,000 population: 15.2.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 15.65.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS—

Number: 26.

Per cent. of total live births: 4.85.

STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 2.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 3.81.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 538.

INFANT DEATHS—

Number: 12.

RATES.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births: 22.3.

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 22.3.

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: Nil.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births: 16.73.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births): 14.87.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births): 18.58.

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths: Nil.

DEATHS.

Number: 486.

Rate per 1,000 population: 13.81.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 12.84.

Table of Rates as compared with England and Wales—

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales.
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	15.65	17.2
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	3.81	14.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	22.3	18.3
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.73	12.5
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births	18.58	25.4
Maternal mortality rate excluding abortion	Nil.	0.16
Maternal mortality rate due to abortion ...	Nil.	0.04
Total maternal mortality	Nil.	0.20
Death rate per 1,000 population (all ages)	12.84	11.2

Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates for the past 20 years (1948 - 1967) as compared with Rates for England and Wales.

Year.	General Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Birth Rate.	
	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales
1948	10.25	10.8	47.69	34	18.20	18.32
1949	10.68	11.7	63.04	32	17.41	17.09
1950	11.26	11.6	33.51	29.8	16.91	16.17
1951	12.28	12.5	35.27	29.6	17.31	15.86
1952	11.03	11.3	34.2	27.6	18.48	15.3
1953	16.02	11.4	32.6	26.8	16.59	15.85
1954	15.76	11.3	25.39	25.5	*14.19	*15.2
1955	15.94	11.7	23.5	24.9	*15.3	*15.0
1956	13.50	11.7	24.95	23.8	*15.6	*15.7
1957	12.6	11.5	38.4	23.1	*16.5	*16.1
1958	12.26	11.7	28.86	22.6	*16.96	*16.4
1959	13.2	11.6	24.5	22.2	*16.4	*16.5
1960	13.3	11.5	29.82	21.7	*16.3	*17.1
1961	13.9	12.0	32.6	21.4	*15.4	*17.4
1962	14.96	11.9	26.88	21.6	*15.67	*18.0
1963	11.99	12.2	23.37	21.1	*16.97	*18.2
1964	12.90	11.3	19.94	20.0	*17.51	*18.4
1965	13.56	11.5	10.90	19.0	*16.05	*18.1
1966	15.35	11.7	21.42	19.0	*16.38	*17.7
1967	12.84	11.2	22.3	18.3	*15.65	*17.2

* Live birth rate.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The estimated population for 1967 was 35,170 compared with 35,200 in the previous year.

Comparability factors for your district are:

Births : 1.03. Deaths : 0.93.

These make allowances for differences in age and sex distribution and the death comparability factor also takes account of the presence of residential institutions. The use of comparability factors makes it possible to compare the crude birth and death rates with those for England and Wales and with similarly adjusted rates for other districts.

Live Births.

The live births numbered 536, a decrease of 24 on the previous year, and making a rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the population. When adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, this rate becomes 15.65 which is lower than the similarly adjusted rate for 1966.

This was lower than the rate for England and Wales, which was 17.2.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	289	221	510
Illegitimate	...	14	12	26
		303	233	536

Still Births.

There was a decrease in the number of still births when compared with those of the previous year. The total number of still births was 2, giving a rate of 3.81 as against a total of 5 and a rate of 8.85 for 1966. This rate of 3.81 compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 14.8.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	—	2	2
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
	...	—	2	2

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

The number of infant deaths was the same as in 1966 but because of a drop in the number of live births, the rate was slightly higher (22.3) as compared with 21.43. Out of the total of 12 deaths, eight occurred during the first week of life, one in the second week and three over the age of four weeks. The majority of the early deaths were caused by or associated with prematurity.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year: *Male.* *Female.* *Total.*

Legitimate	...	...	7	5	12
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	—
			7	5	12

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal).

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	5	4
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	9

Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neonatal).

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	5	3
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	8

CAUSES OF DEATH—

		Under 1 Wk.		1-4 Wks.		Over 4 Wks.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atelectasis with Prematurity	...	2	2	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	...	2	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Accident (inhalation of vomit)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	3	—	1	3	—

DEATHS — ALL AGES

The number of deaths allocated to your district, after correction for inward and outward transfers was 486. This number is equal to a rate of 13.81 per 1,000 population. The death rate adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 12.84, the corresponding rate for England and Wales is 11.2.

11.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex.	Total at All Ages.	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. & 1 yr.	4 wks & under 1 yr.							75 & over			
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-			
Tuberculosis, respiratory	... M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	... M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	... M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
lung, bronchus	... M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
breast	... M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
uterus	... F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	... M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	... M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	... M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	... F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coronary disease, angina	... M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	... F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	... M	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	... F	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

13.

Comparative table of rates for certain diseases.

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales. (per 1,000 population).
Deaths, all causes	12.84 11.2
Cancer, lungs and bronchus	0.483 0.584
All other cancer	1.564 1.691
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.876 1.595
Coronary disease, angina	3.217 2.383
Hypertension with heart disease	0.341 0.156
Other heart disease	1.080 1.115
Other circulatory diseases	0.398 0.442
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.113 0.037
Tuberculosis, other forms	— 0.005
Influenza	0.028 0.018
Bronchitis	0.909 0.574
Pneumonia	1.507 0.664

There was little change in the relative positions of the main causes of death. The principal causes were heart disease, cancer, diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, pneumonia and bronchitis. Heart diseases (the majority of which were coronary disease) were responsible for 163 deaths (33.5%), cancer for 72 deaths (14.8%), diseases of the blood vessels of the brain for 60 deaths (12.3%), pneumonia for 53 deaths (10.9%) and bronchitis for 32 deaths (6.6%).

Forty per cent. of all deaths were in the age group 75 years and over.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year was 342 as compared with 136 the previous year. The main increase was in the number of cases of measles, but there was also an increased incidence of scarlet fever, whooping cough and dysentery. The small outbreak of dysentery was confined almost entirely to a large hospital for the chronic sick and was quickly brought under control. The two cases of food poisoning were associated with an outbreak in a neighbouring district.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified and confirmed on clinical grounds.

NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corrected)	(Rates per 1,000 Population).			
	Sedgefield Rural District	England and Wales		
Scarlet Fever	0.312	0.398
Measles	7.506	9.408
Dysentery	1.08	0.456
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.28	0.227
Whooping Cough	0.43	0.692
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0.28	0.0003
Food Poisoning	0.56	0.103
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.28	0.086

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases as notified in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	At all Ages.				Under 1				1 & 2				3 & 4				5 - 9				10 - 14				15 - 24				25 - 44				45 - 64				65 and over.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Scarlet Fever	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Dysentery	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	32	—	—	33	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Measles	134	130	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Whooping Cough	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
TOTALS	...	..	199	143	8	6	33	34	39	53	70	44	1	1	4	3	17	1	13	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases after correction in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	At all Ages.		Under 1		1 & 2		3 & 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	7	4	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	134	130	7	6	29	32	33	50	63	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	199	143	8	6	33	34	39	53	70	44	1	1	4	3	17	1	13	1	14	—

Table of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Diseases by Parishes.

PARISH.		TOTALS			
Bishop Middleham	...	15	2	15	2
Bradbury	...			53	4
Butterwick	...			1	1
Chilton	...			2	2
Cornforth	...			124	13
Elstob	...			2	2
Embleton	...			8	8
Ferryhill	...			9	9
Fishburn	...			14	14
Foxton and Shotton	...			2	2
Mainsforth	...			5	5
Mordon	...			5	5
Preston-le-Skerne	...			38	38
Sedgefield	...			11	11
Stillington	...			1	1
Trimdon	...			1	1
Windlestone	...			1	1
Woodham	...			1	1
TOTALS	...	264	10	2	1
					342

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1967.

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
55 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 Years & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
	<u>8</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>—</u>	
	<u>10</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>—</u>	
	<u>10</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>—</u>	

The number of respiratory tuberculosis notifications received during 1967 was ten, as against six in 1966. Notifications in respect of other forms of the disease during the year were nil as against one in the previous year.

There were four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis over the 12 months. For the sixth year in succession there were no deaths from the non-respiratory form of the disease.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.

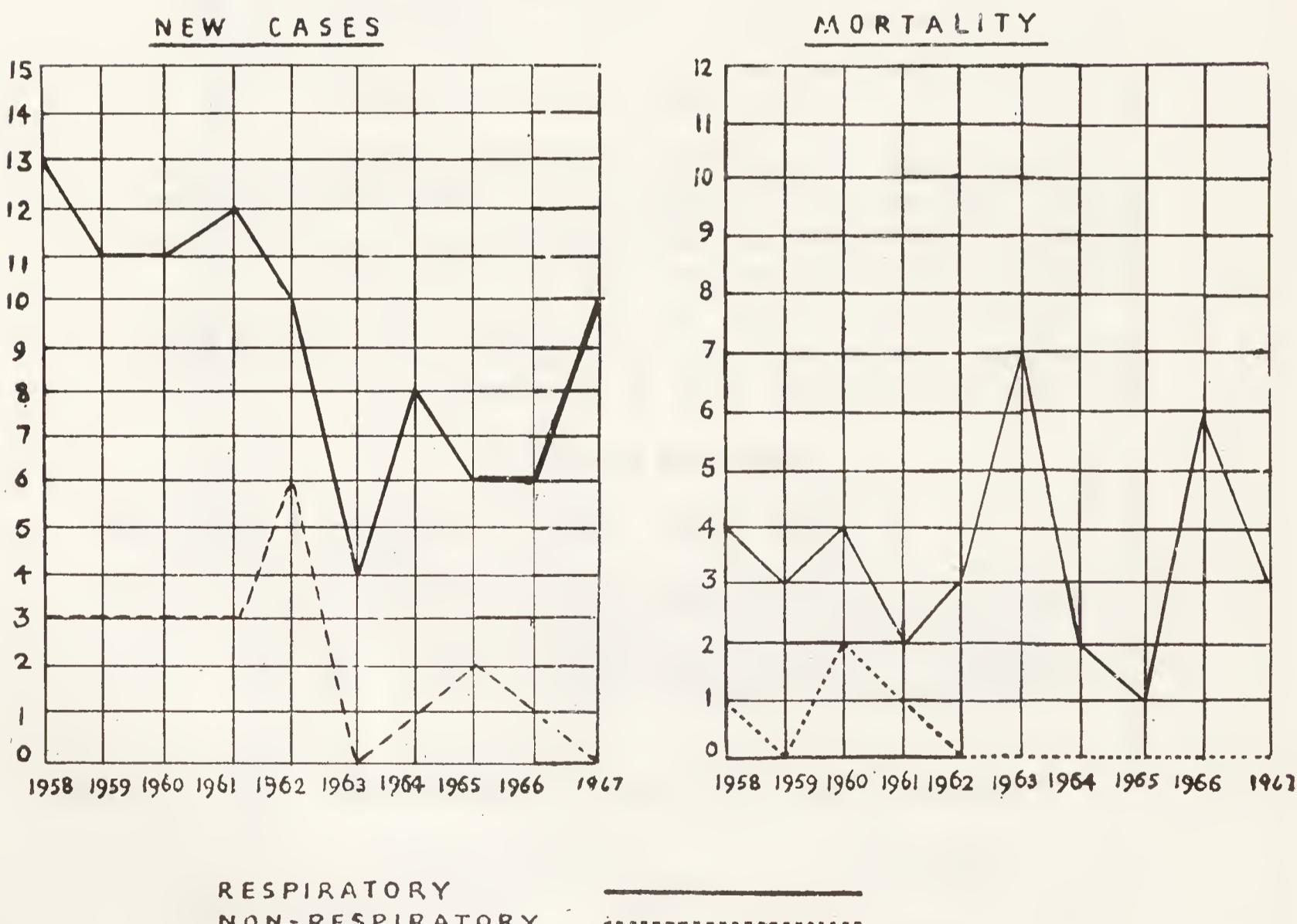
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Respiratory ...	0.053	0.081	0.193	0.056	0.028	0.170	0.113
Non-Respiratory ...	0.026	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Number of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1967.

Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
81	66	147	27	20	47	194

Table and Graphs showing new cases and mortality during the past 10 years.

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1958	11	2	1	2	3	1	1	—
1959	6	5	—	3	3	—	—	—
1960	6	5	2	1	2	2	—	2
1961	6	6	1	2	2	—	—	1
1962	7	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
1963	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
1964	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
1965	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
1966	3	3	—	1	5	1	—	—
1967	8	2	—	—	2	2	—	—



FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks ...	...	1
Number of cases ...	...	4
Number of deaths ...	...	Nil.
Organisms or other agents responsible ...	Salmonella Typhi Murium	

Two cases notified; 2 cases otherwise ascertained; 6 symptomless carriers were associated with a food poisoning outbreak in a neighbouring district.

SINGLE CASES

Number of cases ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of deaths ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Organisms or other agents responsible ...	...	...	...	Nil.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

This section gives local authorities power to deal with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No statutory action was taken under this section during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT

FAECES.

No. of Specimens.	Enteric Positive.	(Sonne) Dysentery Positive.	Food Poisoning Positive.	Other Organisms Positive.
152	Nil.	11	31	Nil.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1967 are as follows—

Completed Primary Courses.

	Year of birth.				Others under age 16.	Total	Year of birth.				Others under age 16.	Total	
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria alone or in combination ...	212	233	14	15	137	49	660	—	59	176	29	446	3
Whooping cough alone or in combination ...	211	231	13	11	15	—	481	—	43	140	20	88	2
Tetanus alone or in combination ...	212	234	14	17	139	61	677	—	60	176	30	357	17
Poliomyelitis ...	77	320	30	17	32	140	616	—	2	8	—	375	38

B.C.G.

No. of children skin tested	...	...	...	449	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	231
No. of children positive	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	7
No. of children not vaccinated owing to health reasons	20	20	20	20	6	6	6	6	29
No. of children absent at time of reading ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7

Smallpox.

Vaccinated		15	187	23	6	Total
Re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	7

Health Services administered in your area by the Local Health Authority.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER—

Dr. S. Ludkin, County Hall, Durham (Tel. Durham 4411)

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER—

Dr. M. W. Rodgers, Council Offices, Sedgefield (Tel. Sedgefield 555).

Information on any of the services listed below may be obtained on application to the above-named.

WELFARE SERVICES

(a) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Although new accommodation is steadily being provided all available beds are occupied and there is a waiting list.

The position as regards persons of this district maintained by the County Council in residential hostels in 1967 was as follows:—

Males 29. Females 21.

In addition there were 22 persons on the waiting list, 12 males and 10 females.

(b) BLIND PERSONS.—A comprehensive service is provided which includes medical examination, home visiting and teaching, assistance in obtaining suitable employment in workshops or at home, admission to homes for the blind, and general social welfare. A residential hostel, reserved for blind persons, is situated in Durham City.

Registered blind persons in this district during 1967 were as follows:—

37 Males. 32 Females.

(c) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS.—Certain welfare services are available for persons who are deaf and dumb, partially sighted, or substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. The numbers of registered persons in these categories from the Sedgefield Rural District are given below:—

		Male	Female
No. of Registered Partially-Sighted Persons	...	9	12
No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	...	21	22
No. of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons	...	20	12
No. of Registered Handicapped Persons	...	66	66

Domestic Help Service.

Domestic help is provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

No. of home helps employed ...	...	...	144
Cases attended 1st January, 1967	...	...	294
New cases during year	...	...	144
Cases terminated	...	...	97
Cases attended on 31st December, 1967	...	...	341

Number of Cases Provided During Year—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	1
(b) Tuberculosis	...	1
(c) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	...	431
(d) Others	...	5

Home Nursing.

The services of a home nurse are available anywhere in the County.

Visits made by district nurses in your district during 1967 were as follows:—

	Cases Visited.	No. of Visits.
(a) Medical cases	380
(b) Surgical cases	78
(c) Tuberculosis cases	...	16
(d) Maternal complications	1
		12,784
		1,970
		943
		19

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Names and addresses of the midwives available can be obtained from the child welfare centres or medical practitioners.

Births attended by County Midwives during the year were:—

Total births (live and still) (domiciliary) ...	...	89
Cases attended as midwife and nurse ...	...	89
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day ...		97
Total cases attended ...	...	186

Health Visiting.

The health visitors visit persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to expectant and nursing mothers, and to aged or ill persons, and to stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. They provide the link between the home and the County Health Department.

Visits made by Health Visitors:—	No of Visits.
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare ...	... 9,885
(b) Tuberculosis ...	... 168
(c) General Health ...	... 759
(d) Mental Subnormality ...	... 226
(e) School ...	... 715
(f) Aged People ...	... 1,235

Ambulance Service.

The County Council provides a free ambulance service for persons in the area for whom ambulance transport is *necessary*. In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre (no telephone number need be given). As a general rule, however, requests for the use of an ambulance should originate from hospitals, doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists or the police. A doctor in attendance may give a patient or a relative a note certifying in advance the need for ambulance transport and this certificate should be posted or taken to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre.

Relatives or friends of out-patients attending hospital for treatment cannot be carried except for some special reason, in which case an application to the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Durham, will be considered sympathetically.

		1967
	Fishburn	
Number of journeys undertaken	...	5,576
Cases carried (a) stretcher cases	...	3,152
(b) sitting cases	...	16,894
Mileage covered	...	152,211

(It should be noted that these figures include patients from areas other than the rural district and that the conveyance of patients residing in the rural district is not restricted to Fishburn Depot, but may be undertaken by vehicles from other depots passing through the area).

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons at the request of medical practitioners, district nurses, and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis.

A sound film projector and a film strip projector are available for the showing of films on health matters to selected audiences and the general public anywhere in the county.

Two hundred and ninety-five patients in the rural district were supplied with a wide range of nursing equipment during the year.

Mental Health Service.

Services are available for children and young adults who are mentally sub-normal. There are training centres to serve certain areas in the county. The address of the mental welfare officer for the Sedgefield area, from whom information on these services may also be obtained is: County Offices, Station Road, Sedgefield (Tel. Sedgefield 666).

No. of persons registered as mentally subnormal	...	145
No. of persons under supervision in their own homes	...	110
No. of persons in hospitals for the mentally subnormal	...	35

Residential Nurseries.

Residential nurseries are available for certain cases and information regarding these may be obtained from the Children's Officer,

Number of children in Children's Homes, Nurseries and Boarded out as at 31st December, 1967 ...	31
Number of children in Approved Schools as at 31st December, 1967	2

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) CONVALESCENT HOMES: The E.F. Peile Convalescent Home, Shotley Bridge, is controlled by the County Council and admits nursing mothers with their babies and children under five years of age. Limited accommodation is also available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies.

(b) UNMARRIED MOTHERS: Arrangements have been made for the provision of help and advice to unmarried mothers by the staff of the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. Accommodation is available in the Mother and Baby Home, Smelt House, Howden-le-Wear, and in Homes administered by voluntary agencies.

(c) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES: Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by the County Council and covering your district are as follows:—

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
CHILTON. Red Cross Station.	Ante-Natal Clinic— Wednesday afternoons, 1-30 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.
	Child Welfare Clinic— Wednesday afternoons, 2-30 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
COXHOE. Social & Literary Institute. and Village Hall. Tel. Coxhoe 344.	Health Visitor Sessions— Alternate Tuesday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic, Ante-natal, Birth control, Post natal— Alternate Thursdays. Relaxation Classes— Tuesday afternoons.
FERRYHILL. Market Place.	Ante-natal Clinic— Friday mornings. Friday afternoons— Mothercraft. Child Welfare Clinic— Tuesdays weekly.
FISHBURN. Miners' Welfare Hall.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Monday after- noons.
SEDGEFIELD. County Surveyor's Office. Tel. Sedgefield 221.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Friday mornings.
TRIMDON. Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange.	Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Fridays. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Tuesdays. Mothercraft— Wednesday afternoons.
BISHOP MIDDLEHAM. Village Hall.	Child Welfare Clinic— Wednesday afternoons Every four weeks.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any medical practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Service. Facilities are also available for the vaccination of children at maternity and child welfare centres.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus may be carried out on application to maternity and child welfare centres or to any general practitioner operating in the National Health Service, free of charge.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to persons between the ages of six months and 40 years together with older persons in certain categories who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases in the course of their work.

Services administered in your area by the Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Homes are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board.

Tuberculosis Services.

There are no chest clinics in the Sedgefield Rural District but residents of the area are served by clinics at West Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington and Bishop Auckland as follows:—

Clinic.	Sessions.
Brierton Hospital, Brierton Lane, West Hartlepool. Tel. 5555-6.	All cases by appointment only.
Cleveland House, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. Tel. 64251.	All cases by appointment only.
Memorial Hospital, Hundens Lane Unit, Darlington. Tel. 2793.	All cases by appointment only.

General Hospital,
Bp. Auckland.
Tel. 3821.

Out-Patient Consultative Sessions—

Monday	...	...	1-45 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	9-15 a.m.
Thursday	...	...	9-15 a.m.

Treatment of Venereal Disease.

There are no Special Treatment Clinics in the Sedgefield area but consultations may be obtained as shown below:—

STOCKTON AND THORNABY HOSPITAL.

Tuesdays	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Tuesdays	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m.	Males
Saturdays	...	9-00 a.m. — 10-30 a.m.	Males

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mondays	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Thursdays	...	4-30 p.m. — 7-00 p.m.	Males

HUNDENS HOSPITAL, DARLINGTON.

Tuesdays	...	10-0 a.m. — 12 noon.	Males.
Wednesdays	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m.	Males

General and Maternity Accommodation.

Full consultant service is provided at Sedgefield General Hospital in the following specialities: Gynaecology, Medical, Orthopaedic and Surgical cases. Departments of Pathology and Radiology are also available.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

During the year 80 new Council Houses and Bungalows were completed and occupied; 66 houses are of the traditional brick type built by "direct labour"; 14 are of a rationalised traditional type built by a contractor. The houses are situated as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>		
Chilton	56
Trimdon	10
Ferryhill	14

In addition to the above, 93 new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>		<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Bishop Middleham	...	1
Ferryhill	...	42
Sedgefield	...	32
Windlestone	...	15
Trimdon	...	1
Mordon	...	2

During the year Nos. 9-12 New Road Terrace, West Cottenham Clearance Area (7 houses), Nos. 27-48 Railway Street, East Howle Clearance Area (22 houses), Nos. 51-56 Railway Street, East Howle Clearance Area (6 houses), and Nos. 1-15 Pit Street, East Howle Clearance Area (15 houses) were declared Clearance Areas.

Nos. 16-33 Pit Street, East Howle Clearance Area (18 houses), Nos. 9-12 New Road Terrace, West Cornforth Clearance Area (7 houses), and Nos. 27-48 Railway Street, East Howle Clearance Area (22 houses) were confirmed by the Ministry as clearance areas during the year.

Seven houses were demolished to make way for other development. At the end of the year 32 families (106 persons) were awaiting rehousing from dwellings in confirmed clearance areas.

Closing and Demolition of Houses.

BEYOND REPAIR—HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Number of—

Clearance Areas

Represented during year—

Number of areas	...	...	...	...	4
Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	50
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of people to be displaced (a) individuals	...	...	...	125	
(b) families	...	...	...	35	

Action taken during year—

Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners—					
(a) unfit	...	...	...	...	20
(b) others	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of people displaced from Clearance Areas only—					
(a) individuals	...	...	...	...	74
(b) families	...	...	...	...	21

Reconditioning and Repair.

No. of houses made fit during year by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts :

(a) As a result of informal action	...	...	...	85
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notices	...	...	...	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

Improvement Grants : Housing Act, 1949, and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Action during 1967—		No. of separate houses.	
		Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Applications submitted to Local Authority...	...	58	27
Applications rejected by Local Authority ...	...	—	1
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	...	1,324	275

Improvement Grants

Since the introduction of Standard Grants for improving older houses by the provision of five standard amenities, or such of them as are lacking, 245 houses have been improved with the aid of such grants. Twenty-seven houses improved during the year under review were provided with the following amenities:—

Fixed bath	...	...	11
Shower	...	...	—
Wash hand basin	...	...	12
Hot water supply	...	...	16
W.C.	...	...	27
Food Store	...	...	8

The Council themselves have also taken advantage of the Improvement Grants Scheme and have obtained the Minister's approval for grants to improve their dwellings which lacked amenities. Twenty-eight Council dwellings were improved during 1967 with the aid of standard grants.

During the year five houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. Three four-bedroomed houses were converted into six flats with the aid of discretionary grants.

Living Vans

Twelve sites are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, but only five were occupied during the year under review. Informal action was taken against eight persons for stationing caravans on unauthorised sites. The caravans were removed without the need for statutory action. A large number of caravans have been temporarily sited within the district to accommodate motorway construction workers and their families.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The Council, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, provides a service to all property owners and occupiers for the purpose of clearing, but not repairing or maintaining, all drains. Many choked and blocked drains have been speedily and efficiently cleared without the delays and frustration often encountered previously, and without the threat of recourse to statutory action.

Works of maintenance have been carried out during the year on the various sewage works throughout the area.

Sanitary Conversions.

Once again there was a poor response to the offer by the Council of a grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost incurred in any sanitary conversion scheme. The few remaining properties are so sited that conversion is very costly and even with the aid of a generous grant the owners still have to face considerable expenditure.

Public Cleansing.

The whole of the district, except for certain of the outlying farms and cottages well away from normal routes, was provided with a regular refuse collection service.

Disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping in two disused quarries in the district and during the year six cleansing vehicles were on full-time collection.

Trade refuse is collected on request, for which a charge of 6d. per bin is made.

Street cleansing is carried out in conjunction with Durham County Council. Sedgefield R.D.C. has taken over the responsibility for periodic emptying of litter bins in lay-byes adjoining classified roads.

Throughout the district all household refuse, which is held to include discarded mattresses, furniture and other bulky household articles, is collected free of charge. In spite of this, unsightly rubbish is still deposited on vacant land and in the hedgerows alongside the country roads.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Work under this Act has proceeded steadily throughout the year. Very few premises were found that did not require some work to be carried out in order to comply with the provisions of the Act.

.No accidents were notified.

Attention was drawn to various contraventions and remedial action was requested. The following detailed analysis was included in the report to the Ministry of Labour.

**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
ANNUAL REPORT
1967.**

All registered premises have now received a general inspection but it has been found that many owners of small premises who should have registered did not know that they were supposed to. Publicity on this at the commencement of the Act was very extensive but since then, except for published annual returns, no great publicity has taken place and whilst it is appreciated that no knowledge of the law is no reason for non-compliance, some limited publicity would help new entrants to be aware of their obligations. Generally regarding the operation of enforcing the remaining provisions of the Act, little trouble has occurred, informal letters sent after a visit have always had the desired effect. Regarding lighting provisions no real problems have arisen in spite of lack of definite standards. The general inspections are usually carried out in the winter months so that unsatisfactory lighting standards are apparent without having to rely upon light meters, although these are carried and used by all inspectors.

Forty-one premises fell short of the requirements of the Act and Regulations made thereunder out of a total of 78 premises receiving a general inspection. In the 41 premises, 225 defects were noted, which is an average of over five defects per premises. These faults were practically once again through the range of Sections but most frequent were floors, stairs, etc., no abstract, sanitary conveniences and lack of registration, lighting and temperature following close behind.

The following is a table showing the number of defects for each Section. In Sections which are not quoted there were no defects:—

Section 4—Cleanliness	...	...	...	4
Section 6—Temperature	...	...	...	17
Section 7—Ventilation	...	...	...	2
Section 8—Lighting	...	...	...	18
Section 9—Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	24
Section 10—Washing facilities	...	...	...	10
Section 11—Drinking water	...	...	...	1
Section 12—Clothing accommodation	...	...	...	1
Section 13—Seating facilities	...	...	...	1
Section 16—Floors, stairs, etc.	...	...	...	81
Section 17—Fencing machinery	...	...	...	4
Section 24—First Aid	...	...	...	13
Section 50—Abstract	...	...	...	27
Section 1—Registration	...	...	...	22

Only one accident of a small nature (sprained wrist) was notified, whether this is actually the real number or whether persons are not notifying accidents as they should, is not known. The inspectors do on a general inspection always inform the occupier that it is obligatory to notify Authorities when the person concerned is off work for three days or more due to an accident.

Table A. Registration and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly registered during the year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.	
		Total number of registered premises at end of year.	
Offices	6	42	9
Retail shops	9	156	61
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	30	7
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Total.	16	231	78

Table B. Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises—161.

Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.	
	Offices.	Retail shops.
Offices.	333	507
Retail shops.	28	150
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	5	—
Catering establishments open to the public.		
Canteens.		
Fuel storage depots.		
Total	1023	
Total Males		428
Total Females		595

Table C. Analysis of Persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Table D. Exemptions.

Part I—Space (Sec. 5 (2))	...	...	Nil
Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6)	...	...	Nil
Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	...	...	Nil
Part IV—Washing facilities (Sec. 10)	...	...	Nil

Table E. Prosecutions — Nil.**Table F. Inspectors.**

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	...	...	...	...	3
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	...	...	Nil		

Summary of Inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' Department during 1967.

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	95
Factories	...	...	...	...	34
Food Premises—					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	5
Canteens and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	20
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	103
Others	...	...	...	...	201
Slaughterhouses (mainly meat inspection)				...	1,302
Housing—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	465
Management	...	...	...	...	2,118
Standard grants	...	...	...	...	126
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act—					
Offices	...	...	...	...	18
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	137
Wholesale Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	16
Fuel Depots	...	...	...	...	Nil
Public Health Acts—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	390
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	68
Dirty and Verminous Premises			...	...	75
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	188
Drainage	...	...	...	...	80
Living Vans	...	...	...	...	45
Refuse Collection and Disposal			...	...	96
General Inspection, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,825
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	211
<hr/>					
			TOTAL ...		7,631

WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water in this area is supplied by the Durham County Water Board, and the main source is upland surface water. The upland water is treated in plants outside this area. The fluoride content of the water is 0.1.

Part of Stillington Parish is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board, and a small number of households in Rushyford obtain water from a private supply belonging to the Windlestone Estates. With an odd exception all premises within the area have a direct piped supply.

The Durham County Water Board Derwent Valley scheme is completed and fully operative. The deep mine (Mainsforth) supply was discontinued.

Any information with regard to the quality of the water before treatment can be obtained directly from the Durham County Water Board and Tees Valley Water Board and therefore no samples were taken by this Authority.

A new 10in. main has been completed from Chilton Lane to Sedgefield.

During the year the supply was disrupted on a number of occasions because of road works taking place in the area.

Fluoride Content: Natural.

39.

Authority.	Reservoir or tank.	Distribution.	Fluoride in parts per million.	Plumbo Solvent.
Durham County Water Board	Mixed Tunstal and Derwent	Ferryhill, Cornforth, Trimdon and Fishburn.	0.1	No.
Durham County Water Board	Derwent	Sedgefield, Chilton and part Rushyford.	0.1	No.
Durham County Water Board	Fishburn Colliery	Winterton Hospital only.	0.6	No.
Private	Mill Cottages	Part Rushyford.	0.26	No.
Tees Valley Water Board	Lartington	Part Stillington.	0.2	No.
Durham County Water Board	Derwent	Whole of remaining parts of district.	0.1	No.

The following table shows the number of houses and the population served in the various parishes where the water supply is obtained by water mains direct to the houses. No houses obtain their supply from standpipes.

Parish	No. of houses with direct pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water as aforesaid
Bishop Middleham	407	1,089
Bradbury ...	44	150
Butterwick	15	51
Chilton ...	2,105	6,055
Cornforth ...	1,303	3,392
Elstob	12	63
Embleton	21	79
Ferryhill	3,651	10,268
Fishburn	907	2,877
Foxton and Shotton	12	50
Mainsforth ...	76	230
Preston-le-Skerne ...	21	78
Mordon	47	138
Sedgefield	1021	4,492
Stillington	52	162
Trimdon	1,833	5,635
Woodham	70	288
Windlestone	63	197

Four chemical samples were taken during the year for analysis.

D.C.W.B. MAINS SUPPLY—

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Results of Analysis.</i>		
Appearance	Clear, colourless.	
Odour	Flat	
pH value	7.9	
			Parts per million
Total solid matter (dried at 180 degrees C.) ...			130
Nitrogen—			
As free and saline ammonia	Nil.
As albuminoid ammonia	0.04
As nitrate	0.55
Hardness—Temporary	30
Permanent	35
Total	65
Chloride	18
Sulphate	29
Alkalinity	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. ...			0.24
Metals—Calcium	20
Magnesium	4
Sodium	9
Potassium	2
Lead and copper	Nil.
Iron	Nil.

This water is chemically satisfactory. The rather high pH value is a typical feature of treated Derwent water.

Typical Analysis of Castleside Reservoir Treated Water

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—

Appearance ...	...	Clear and Colourless.
pH Value ...	...	8.7
Colour in Hazen Units ...	...	Nil
Turbidity ...	...	Nil
Odour and Taste ...	...	Nil

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180 degrees C. ...	100
Suspended solids dried at 180 degrees C. ...	Nil
Free acidity as CO ₂	Nil
Free Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	1
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	23
Hardness as CaCO ₃ —	
Carbonate Hardness	23
Non-carbonate Hardness	32
Total Hardness	65
Chlorides as Cl	15
Sulphates as SO ₄	34
Nitrates as N ₂	Nil
Nitrites as N ₂	Nil
Free and saline ammonia as NH ₃ ...	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃ ...	0.09
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27 degrees C.	0.3
Silica as SiO ₂	2
Aluminium as Al	0.02
Iron as Fe	0.1
Manganese as Mn	0.01
Residual Chlorine	0.2
Fluoride as F	0.45
Lead as Pb	Nil
Copper as Cu	Nil
Electrical Conductivity	162 micromhos

Six bacteriological samples of water were taken during the year. All the samples except one gave a bact. coli. result of less than 1. The suspicious sample was from a private source supplying one household of three adults, and they were advised to boil all water for domestic consumption.

Swimming Baths Water

During the year no samples of swimming baths water were submitted for bacteriological examination as other satisfactory arrangements had been made for regular sampling.

Infectious Diseases

During the year 165 visits were made to households in connection with infectious diseases. Disinfection was carried out where necessary. One hundred and fifty-two faecal specimens were taken for bacteriological examination; 42 specimens were positive, 11 shigella sonnei, 31 salmonella typhimurium. The salmonella cases were persons connected with the food poisoning outbreak originating outside of this district.

Verminous Premises

This Council provides a service in disinfection work using appropriate insecticides.

The majority of complaints were in respect of clover mites or cockroaches.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 201 Food Shops, 48 Public Houses, 12 Clubs, 4 Colliery Canteens, 1 Central Kitchen, 8 School Kitchens, 11 Bakehouses, and 73 premises where food is handled or prepared.

Details of the types of food shops are given in the following table. The majority of the premises are of the house and shop type and are run by the family without outside assistance.

Township.	General Provisions.	Cake shops and Sweetshops	Butchery	Ice-Cream and Snack Bars.	Fish Businesses	Green-grocery.
Bishop Middleham	3	—	1	—	1	—
Chilton	14	4	2	—	4	—
Cornforth	13	4	2	1	4	—
Ferryhill and Chilton Lane	40	14	10	2	10	2
Fishburn	10	1	2	1	2	—
Sedgefield	6	5	3	3	1	3
Trimdon Colliery ...	6	—	1	—	1	1
Trimdon Grange ...	8	—	1	—	—	—
Trimdon Village ...	10	1	2	—	2	—
Total	110	29	24	7	25	6

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Categories.	No. of Premises.	Complying with Reg. 19.	Premises to which Reg. 19 applies.	Premises complying with Reg. 19.
1. Bakehouse	11	11	11	11
2. Butchers	24	24	24	24
3. Cake shops and sweet shops	29	29	19	19
4. Canteens	5	5	5	5
5. Clubs	12	12	12	12
6. Fish shops	25	25	25	25
7. General provisions ...	110	110	110	110
8. Greengrocery ...	6	6	6	6
9. Ice cream and snack bars	7	7	7	7
10. Kitchens, school ...	9	9	9	9
11. Public houses ...	48	48	48	48
12. School and Hospital serveries and similar premises where food is handled or prepared...	72	72	72	72
TOTAL ...	358	358	348	348

Routine inspections were carried out periodically during the year. The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory.

An application was received to renew a lapsed slaughterhouse licence. This was finally refused by the Minister.

Regular visits were made to the 10 slaughterhouses in the district.

Slaughtering days and times were drastically altered towards the end of the year owing to the foot and mouth outbreak and although it did not reach this part of the country, stringent controls were in force and, towards the end of the period of restriction animals purchased at the mart on licence for slaughter had to be slaughtered within 48 hours. This caused a great deal of extra work for the Inspectors but a 100 per cent. inspection was still maintained.

The statistics show that the high quality of meat slaughtered in this area has been maintained throughout the year. Only one carcase, that of a sheep, was condemned out of 4,771 animals inspected, all other condemnations being concerned only with offal and localised conditions which in no way affected either the quality of the meat or its fitness for human consumption.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	1,208	2	1	2,720	840
Number of Carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis (liver fluke) ...	368	—	—	57	—
Abscess, liver ...	16	—	—	—	—
,, lungs ...	21	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy ...	6	—	—	2	9
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	8	45

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ...	1,208	2	1	2,720	840	—
Number inspected ...	1,208	2	1	2,720	840	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	383	—	—	85	83	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	31.70	—	—	3.12	9.88	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Detailed Analysis of condemned meat for the year 1967.

Organ.	Disease.	Number Affected.	Cwt.	Weight. St. : Lbs.
BOVINE				
Liver	Bacterial Necrosis	2		1 : 10
Liver	Fascioliasis	149	15	: 7 : 10
Part Liver	"	219	11	: 5 : 12
Liver	Abscesses	13	1	: 3 : 2
Part Liver	"	3		1 : 4
Lungs	Pleurisy	6		4 : 4
	Abscesses	21	1	: 7 : 0
Heart	C. Bovis ...	1		4
Head, Tongue ...	Actinomycosis	1		2 : 2
Lungs	Pneumonia	2		1 : 6
Intestines and Peritoneal Fat ...	Peritonitis	1		2 : 5
PIGS				
Lungs	Pneumonia	45		6 : 6
	Pleurisy	9	1	: 4
Hearts	Pericarditis	10		10
Liver	Milkspots ...	7		1 : 7
Plucks	Perihepatitis	5	2	: 2
Liver	Cirrhosis ...	4		8
Kidney	Hydronephrosis	2		3
SHEEP				
Liver	Perihepatitis	2		4
	Abscesses	1		2
Lungs	Fascioliasis	57	1	: 0 : 2
	Parasites	20		1 : 6
	Pneumonia	8		8
	Pleurisy ...	2		2
	Abscess	1		2
Full Set Offal ...	Oedema ...	1		12
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			35	: 5 : 11

It was not necessary to seize any foodstuffs officially although over 2 tons of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. The miscellaneous frozen foods were condemned because of a breakdown of a deep freeze refrigeration unit. Very few cans smaller than 4-lbs. net were dealt with by way of certificates; it seems as though at last the trade are dealing with this problem themselves. The larger cans were mostly cooked hams and corned beef. The weights of food condemned are as follows—

		Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal	...	35	5	11	—
Carcass Meat	...	3	7	—	—
Tinned Meat	...	1	1	6	8
Frozen Pig Kidneys...			1	—	—
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	...		2	12	8
		41	2	2	—

Disposal of unsound food is, in the case of carcass meat, carried out by sterilisation, and in the case of offal and other unsound foods by burial in the Council's refuse tip.

MILK SUPPLIES.

All milk consumed in the area is supplied in sealed containers from pasteurising plants situated outside the district. There are therefore no premises registered as dairies in this district.

The bulk of the milk is obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from Co-operative Societies and is pasteurised, tuberculin tested, or sterilised.

Some untreated Channel Island Milk is sold in the district, but only a very minute quantity, through a large dairy situated outside the district.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Food Hygiene Regulations

There are 358 premises to which the regulations apply.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Five standard deposit gauges are installed within the area, one on the Council housing estate at Ferryhill, one in the built up area between Old Cornforth and West Cornforth, one at Mainsforth, one at Trimdon and one at Fishburn. The following table shows the monthly average analysis readings for the gauges during 1967:—

CORNFORTH		FERRYHILL		MAINSFORTH		FISHBURN		TRIMDON	
Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.
19.78	—	10.98	—	9.62	—	11.04	—	11.13	—
6.93	35.03	4.91	44.71	4.07	42.31	5.43	49.19	5.31	47.71
12.84	64.97	6.07	55.29	5.55	57.69	5.61	50.81	5.82	52.29
4.34	21.95	3.08	28.05	2.35	24.38	3.00	27.23	3.53	31.73
0.52	2.63	0.07	0.64	0.25	2.60	0.14	1.27	0.20	1.80
Magnesium Oxide as Calcium Carbonate									
Magnesium Carbonate	0.26	1.31	0.06	0.55	0.14	1.46	0.06	0.54	0.13
Total Fe	0.33	1.67	0.55	5.01	0.14	1.46	0.20	1.82	0.24
Average Monthly Rainfall in inches	2.75		2.58		2.51		2.41		2.52

The average readings for 1967 of undissolved solids were lower for Ferryhill, Fishburn and Trimdon than the 1966 figures, whereas there was a slight increase in the average at Cornforth and Mainsforth.

A volumetric smoke gauge is installed at Sedgefield. The following table shows the average daily readings for each month during 1967.

Month.	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Highest daily concentration mg/m ³	Lowest daily concentration mg/m ³	Average daily concentration mg/m ³	Highest daily concentration mg/m ³	Lowest daily concentration mg/m ³	Average daily concentration mg/m ³
January ...	235	25	108	—	—	—
February ...	166	1	42	—	—	—
March ...	109	5	34	—	—	—
April ...	117	6	57	—	—	—
May ...	102	26	50	—	—	—
June ...	83	4	30	80	33	48
July ...	52	5	21	61	15	34
August ...	51	6	24	75	19	38
September ...	93	4	45	54	20	29
October ...	87	11	44	42	13	24
November ...	322	28	142	265	21	49
December ...	398	3	76	113	13	40

It is noticeable that the highest concentrations of smoke pollutions are around the colder months. This is undoubtedly due to an increase in the number of domestic fires, and the highest readings occur on those days when it is misty.

Smoke Abatement

No. of observations relative to emissions during 1967 ...	12
No. of interviews and visits to plants during 1967 ...	16
No. of visits to deposit gauges during 1967 ...	75

Type of Industries and/or Premises dealt with during 1967—
 Colliery, Coke Works, Dolomite Works
 and a Hospital.

Smoke Control Areas in being or proposed—

None.

Average monthly total deposits for the Local Authority district during 1967—

<i>Type of Area.</i>	<i>Insoluable Matter.</i>	
	<i>Tons/Sq. Mile</i>	
Semi-industrial (Cornforth) ...	6.93	
Residential (Ferryhill) ...	4.91	
„ (Mainsforth) ...	4.07	
Semi-industrial (Fishburn) ...	5.43	
Residential (Trimdon) ...	5.50	

A mobile exhibition showing solid smokeless fuels and approved appliances was held at Ferryhill, Sedgefield and Trimdon Village. This exhibition was arranged by the Teesside Clean Air Committee, of which this Council is a member, with the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation.

RODENT CONTROL.

The twice-yearly treatment against rats in the sewers, and sewage works in the Council's area, was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food instructions.

The following is a summary of such treatment—

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems in the area treated	...	...	...	...	600
Number of manholes treated	...	...	...	...	57
Total number of manholes in the whole sewer system	...	...	...	...	2,370
Number of manholes showing take of bait	...	...	...	...	11

The following table gives details of other surveys and treatments carried out during the year:—

			TYPE OF PROPERTY		
			Non- Agricul- tural.	Agricul- tural.	
1. Number of Properties in district	...	...	13,479	282	
2. (a) Total number of Properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	440	24	
(b) Number infested by—					
(i) Rats	...	...	224	20	
(ii) Mice	...	...	81	2	
3. (a) Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	139	71	
(b) Number infested by—					
(i) Rats	...	...	59	29	
(ii) Mice	...	...	10	7	

The principal rodenticide used in the district is Warfarin. This poison is known as an "anticoagulant" because its main action on rodents is to prevent the blood from clotting with the result that rats and mice eating it tend to die of internal and external bleeding. Warfarin, against rats and mice, is used at a concentration at which these rodents are killed only if they feed from the bait for a number of days. With each treatment, therefore, several visits are necessary.

Alphakil is used for the eradication of mice. This poison has the effect of lowering the body temperature which results in death. It is found to be effective and also reduces the number of visits.

During the year 252 complaints were dealt with and all received immediate attention. Routine periodic visits were also made to Council properties, particularly refuse tips and sewage works.

A charge is made to the occupiers of business and agricultural properties at which treatments are undertaken by the Council's rodent operators but infestations in and around dwelling houses are dealt with free of charge.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Only one complaint under the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 was received—this was regarding a nuisance created when delivering milk crates to a dairy in the early hours of the morning. The complaint was dealt with informally.

List of By-laws in force in district.

<i>Date made.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
27th July, 1950.	Sale of contraceptives in automatic machines.
5th January, 1951.	Control of Bulls.
16th June, 1952.	Noisy Hawking.
4th December, 1952.	Public Libraries Act, 1901. Section 3.
9th December, 1953.	Deposit of mud and other materials on highways.
1st July, 1954.	Deposit of litter to detriment of public amenities.
1st June, 1955.	Nuisances contrary to public decency. (Parishes of Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgefield and Trimdon). (Bishop Middleham 1/7/64).
1st June, 1955.	Fouling of footways by dogs. (Parishes of Bishop Middleham, Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgefield, and Trimdon).
1st March, 1957	Fireworks in Cinemas.
1st August, 1957	Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc.
1st March, 1958	Interference with Road Warning Lamps.
1st May, 1961	Unruly behaviour in cinemas and other places of public entertainment.
24th July, 1961	By-laws relating to the sale of Coal.

Factories Act, 1961.

Coal mining is the principal industry in this area but is not registerable under the above-mentioned Act. Of the factories, the majority are small concerns employing a few persons.

During the year 34 visits were made to factories chiefly in connection with sanitary accommodation and informal action was necessary to remedy defects in 7 conveniences.

OUTWORKERS.

No notifications under Section 133 were received during the year.

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	24	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	13	9	—	—
TOTAL ...	71	34	6	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective (insuffi- cient lighting) ...	6	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	2	2	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	8	2	2	—

M. W. RODGERS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

